

CORNELL DAILY SUN (NY)  
14 March 1984

# Safety Arrests Students Protesting Against CIA

By ROBERT MATZ

Cornell Public Safety forcibly removed 19 students yesterday morning who were blocking the entrance to the office where the CIA was conducting on-campus recruitment. The students had been protesting CIA recruitment because of its "role in the conduction of illegal wars in Central America," according to a prepared statement.

The Ithaca police also arrested one Ithaca resident for trespassing.

A group of about 25 Cornell students and Ithacans assembled at about 8:15 a.m. in the hallway outside the Career Center office in Barnes Hall. They lined up two deep leaving only a narrow pathway to the office. The group hindered students from entering the office and questioned them about working for the CIA.

Three protestors sat in the doorway and told students to "step over them" as they would have to "step over people" if employed by the CIA.

The protestors hoped the students would "think about the moral implications of working for the CIA," according to the statement.

A student who attended the CIA's presentations said he could "vaguely" hear the protestors outside the door, but that they did not interfere with the presentation. He said that he thought it was wrong that the protestors blocked the doorway to the office.

Group spokesperson Brian Feeney grad said after the incident that the protestors did not violate the students' rights because they only hindered the students' entrance rather than preventing it.

Dean of Students David Drinkwater arrived shortly after the protest began to tell the group they could no longer block the doorway.

"I invite you to move. If you don't move I'm going to tell you to move. If you still don't move you will be moved," Drinkwater said.



RALLY: Students protest CIA recruitment yesterday.

Drinkwater returned later to tell the group to move. He welcomed them to protest, but told them that they had to leave at least 12 to 18 inches of free space around the doorway because University policy states that entrances to rooms cannot be obstructed.

Group member Michael Richter '82 questioned why the University had no policy against CIA recruitment.

## 'Viable Job Opportunities'

After the incident, Career Center Director Thomas C. Devlin said the center allows the CIA to recruit on campus because it provides "viable job opportunities" for Cornell students. The Career Center "strongly supports the students' freedom to decide the best opportunities for themselves," he said.

The CIA recruiters treated the situation as "business as usual," according to Devlin.

Despite Drinkwater's warnings, the protestors refused to move from the doorway and continued the demonstration. Students had to push their way through the group's blockade in order to enter the office.

A secretary stood in the doorway and gave her hand to the interviewing students to help them cross the blockade.

After one student pushed his way through the protestors, a group member responded "you'll be good in the CIA," drawing laughter from the rest of the group.

Other group members chanted "USA, CIA out of Nicaragua" and other slogans, and sang songs such as "We Shall Overcome." Some protestors did not participate in the sit-down show of civil disobedience, but rather handed out information about the CIA to interviewing students.

One student handing out leaflets, Louisa Coan '87, said she doubted that the protest would change the minds of the students interviewing with the CIA. She added that the protestors could at least let the students know what they thought.

## Ithacans Leave

Before Public Safety arrived, Drinkwater explained to the protestors that if there were any non-Cornellians among the protestors, the entire group would be arrested and prosecuted by the city of Ithaca. A group comprised of only Cornell students or staff would be taken to Barton Hall and processed through the Judicial Administrator.

After some debate the non-Cornellians left so that the group could fall under the jurisdiction of the Cornell Campus Code.

Drinkwater then formally advised the students that they were violating the Campus Code and that they would be brought to the Judicial Administrator.

A few minutes later public safety officers who had been waiting at the ends of the hallway carried the protestors away one by one. The officers were equipped with

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guns — which is normal policy for officers on duty, according to Public Safety Captain Daniel N. Murphy.

The students were taken to Barton Hall and charged with refusing to comply with a Cornell officer, according to Ivan Greenberg '84, one of the protestors.

Feeney said the University officials had "been very easy to deal with."

#### Community Service?

The protestors will be brought before the Judicial Administrator and could receive any sentence from a verbal reprimand to dismissal, Feeney said, but will most likely have to perform some sort of community service.

After Public Safety had taken away the 19 Cornell students, one of the non-Cornell protestors returned to the doorway and began to block it again.

The non-Cornellian was arrested by the Ithaca police and charged with trespassing, Greenberg said.

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# Students Protest CIA Recruitment

## *200 Attend Rally*

By ROBERT MATZ

More than 150 people gathered in the cold outside the Straight yesterday to listen to a group of Cornell students and faculty protest CIA "covert" action against the Nicaraguan government.

The group, called the March 13 Committee, organized the rally to "use the CIA's presence on the Cornell campus as an opportunity to protest covert actions" and provide students, including those interviewing with the CIA, with information about the agency's history and actions, according to a statement by the group.

The committee is not connected to the students who were detained by Public Safety yesterday for blocking CIA recruitment in Barnes Hall.

The group was not challenging the right of students to interview with the CIA but challenging "the moral bankruptcy" of the agency, Abigail Colman '86, spokesperson for the group, said.

**'Blow the Whistle'**

After the rally a group of about 100 people marched around Barnes Hall where the CIA was recruiting, and shouted "USA, CIA out of Nicaragua." They blew whistles and carried signs which said "blow the whistle on the CIA."

Prof. Eldon G. Kenworthy, government, said that since 1981 the CIA has been organizing, arming and training counterrevolutionary groups in Nicaragua.

These "contra" groups have killed more than 1,000 people, which is proportionately more than the number of Americans who died in the Vietnam war, he said. He said the "contras" have damaged crops and oil wells in Nicaragua, causing the country economic damage as well.

The counterrevolutionaries, composed mainly of exiles who

supported Anastasia Somoza, the former leader of Nicaragua, has not won the support of the people, Kenworthy said. But instead of giving up, the CIA has "upped the ante" by supplying the contra groups with more equipment, he added.

While it is easy to say that working for the CIA is "just another job," Kenworthy asked the crowd to remember the "good Germans" during World War II who also said they were doing their jobs.

Prof. Steven Jackson, government, said the University had failed in its mission to educate if students are willing to interview with the CIA. There are other information-gathering organizations in the U.S. government, he said, but only the CIA exists for covert operations.

Jackson called the CIA the "dirty-tricks branch" of American foreign policy, and asked students to think about career alternatives. The University will not succeed in its mission until no one shows up for CIA interviews, he said.

Ann Peters grad, an an-

thropology student recently in Nicaragua, said there is an "overwhelming consensus" among Nicaraguans in favor of their government.

The contra forces would not exist, "not for a week," without CIA funding, she said. The United States is attacking a popular government in Nicaragua and in the long run this will have bad consequences, she said.

Susan Buck-Morss, A.D. White Fellow in the Society for the Humanities, asked the crowd to be "a filee rather than a filer," to be put in a CIA file rather than work for the agency.

She said the group's activities were "not going unrecognized" by the CIA.

Buck-Morss termed the rally a protest against a "totally undemocratic organization which should be destroyed rather than joined."

A spokesperson for the Lesbian and Gay Political Action Group said the CIA's disregard for human rights also extends to its employment practices, because it refuses to hire gay people.

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By BRIAN G. BOURKE

ITHACA — One person was arrested and 19 others were detained by Cornell University campus security officials Tuesday during a day of on-campus protests against Central Intelligence Agency covert operations.

James A. Lowenstein, 26, of Ithaca, was charged with criminal trespass for allegedly blocking an entrance to the Cornell Career Center in Barnes Hall, where CIA recruiters were conducting interviews with students.

Lowenstein, who was turned over to the Ithaca police, is free on \$50 bail.

The 19 protesters detained — 18 students and one Cornell employee — were charged with a violation of the campus Code of Conduct, according to Dean of Students David Drinkwater.

The students also allegedly were blocking the Career Center entrance and were escorted away by security forces before the arrest of Lowenstein, who is not a member of the Cornell student body or staff, according to Drinkwater.

"After talking with them and inviting them to leave, what I did was point out that they were in breach of the campus code, and informed them that if they did not leave, I would ask security to remove them," said Drinkwater, who indicated that he spent about a half-hour talking with the protesters prior to calling security.

Brian Feeney, a spokesman for the protesters, said, "We went there with the intent of breaking the Cornell Code of Conduct. We conscientiously sought to balance the right of the interviewee to freedom of association with what we regarded as our moral imperative to make a statement of disapproval (against the CIA)."

The detained students and employee were released Tuesday afternoon, and the matter is now in the hands of the university's judicial administrator, who will decide if a hearing is necessary.

Both Feeney and Drinkwater said the students' penalties could range from a written reprimand to dismissal from the university. However, both were certain that dismissal is not warranted.

The students detained were not associated with the March 13 Committee, a group of students and faculty members that organized a noon demonstration Tuesday against the CIA on the steps of Willard Straight Hall. That protest was attended by about 200 people.

"We wanted a stronger show of disapproval than what they (the March 13 Committee) were advocating," Feeney said.

The purpose of the March 13 Committee members' action was twofold, according to protest organizers. First, they wanted to use the CIA presence on campus as a means of protesting covert operations, especially those in Nicaragua. Secondly, they wanted to inform students interviewing with the CIA of the existence of these covert operations.

"When you work for an organization, you have to ask yourself what its ultimate purpose is," said Eldon Kenworthy, a professor of government at Cornell, who spoke at the March 13 Committee demonstration. "It's not just enough to be concerned with your own little niche in it."

Kenworthy's colleague, Steve Jackson, also a professor of government, told the crowd that had gathered in the snow and wind that "the reason the CIA exists is to conduct these covert operations. If it wasn't for such operations, they wouldn't have any funding. People considering working for the CIA cannot use the excuse that they are only working in the research branch.

"The university is failing in its mission to educate students as long as any student is willing to interview with the CIA," Jackson added. "Our goal is the day when no student will sign up for such an interview."

The CIA representative on campus would not comment on either protest, leaving such comments to university officials.

"The university appreciates and protects the right of people to express their opinions through such a demonstration, but others have their rights of free association," Drinkwater said. "We had to draw the line when students were stopped from entering a university building."

Following the speeches, the protesters lined the walks outside the Career Center windows and shouted, "USA, CIA, out of Nicaragua," as well as other slogans, in both English and Spanish.

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# 20 arrested at CU during CIA protest

By JAMES McGRATH MORRIS

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The protesters were arrested after they refused to move from the entrance to Career Center offices in Barnes Hall, where officials from the CIA were conducting job interviews.

Another person was arrested when he went near the interview offices after the first 19 people had been arrested. Officials said the 20th demonstrator was not a Cornell student.

A spokesman for the protesters, Brian Feeney, said the group was there "because the CIA makes it its business to act as a bodyguard for every dictator that is willing to wave an anti-communist banner."

"We do not want to be guilty of collusion through silence," Feeney said.

The students said they were not preventing anyone from entering the room.

"While we will allow passage, we won't allow free passage," Feeney said.

Students attending the interviews were told by protesters that they would have to "step on" the demonstrators to get to the interview room.

At 10 a.m., Dean of Students David Drinkwater told the students, "I am going to invite everyone in a nice, sweet, English way to vacate the passageway."

He said the university had no objections to the group's right to protest, distribute leaflets, or talk with students attending the job interviews.

But, he said, blocking the entrance to the room is a violation of university policy.

Fifteen minutes later, Drinkwater warned the students that if they did not move, they would be arrested.

Several minutes later, approximately 20 public safety officers began arresting the demonstrators.

The protesters left willingly, each escorted by a public safety officer. As they left, the demonstrators chanted central and South America liberation slogans, mostly in Spanish.

Safety officers escorted them to a waiting bus, which they said was taking them to public safety headquarters in Barton Hall for processing.

Four non-student protesters left the hallway before the officers arrived.

Drinkwater had warned the group earlier that if any people from outside the Cornell community were arrested, the entire group would be taken downtown for processing at city police headquarters.

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A spokesman for the protesters, Brian Feeney, said the group was there "because the CIA makes it its business to act as a bodyguard for every dictator that is willing to wave an anti-communist banner."

"We do not want to be guilty of collusion through silence," Feeney said.

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He said the university had no objections to the group's right to protest, distribute leaflets, or talk with students attending the job interviews.

But, he said, blocking the entrance to the room is a violation of university policy.

Fifteen minutes later, Drinkwater warned the students that if they did not move, they would be arrested.

Several minutes later, approximately 20 public safety officers began arresting the demonstrators.

The protesters left willingly, each escorted by a public safety officer. As they left, the demonstrators chanted central and South America liberation slogans, mostly in Spanish.

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## Grand jury reportedly hearing evidence in death of Ithacan

By JOHN MAINES  
Journal Staff

A Tompkins County grand jury reportedly was hearing testimony today in the case of William H. Rivers, the 39-year-old Ithaca man who was fatally injured outside a downtown bar earlier this month.

District Attorney Benjamin J. Bucko said this morning he "presumed" the Rivers case would go to the grand jury, but declined further comment.

Grand jury proceedings, in which a jury decides whether there is enough criminal evidence to warrant holding a person for trial, are secret.

Rivers suffered a fractured skull on March 2 when he was pushed, was thrown or fell down the three steps in

front of The Dugout of Ithaca, a bar at 215 E. Seneca St., according to police.

Investigators said there were differing accounts from witnesses as to what happened. Bucko said last week said "somebody's lying" about the circumstances of Rivers' death. Bucko refused to elaborate.

Rivers died last Tuesday as a result of brain damage and hemorrhaging caused by the fractured skull. According to one account, he fell down the steps of the Dugout and struck his head on the sidewalk after being pushed by an off-duty bar employee. The employee was said to be attempting to get Rivers to leave because he was being disruptive.

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Turn to PROTEST, Page 2

## Glenn, McGovern battling to survive

By LOUIS PECK  
Gannett News Service

ATLANTA — The political survival of at least two of the five aspirants for the Democratic presidential nomination was on the line today as voters in nine states went to the polls in a series of primaries and caucuses widely dubbed as "Super Tuesday."

A third contender, former Vice President Walter Mondale, hoped to rebound from four straight losses to Colorado Sen. Gary Hart by sweeping the primaries in three Southern states. Mondale, once considered a virtual shoo-in for the nomination, claimed late Monday that he was "gaining ground" on Hart.

It was almost certainly do-or-die for former South Dakota Sen. George McGovern, the party's 1972 nominee. McGovern has said for the past two weeks that he would drop out of this year's race if he doesn't finish first or second in the Massachusetts primary, where 116 convention delegates are at stake. Eleventh-hour opinion polls showed him running fourth with less than 10 percent

such as Mondale, who boasts a strong organizational base. Glenn, pitching heavily to the region's large contingent of conservative Democrats, said he was hoping for a large turnout to boost his chances.

Today's nine contests across the country are expected to attract more than three million voters. A little more than 600 convention delegates are ultimately at stake out of the 3,933 delegates who will attend this summer's Democratic National Convention. While the contests in Massachusetts and the three Southern states have attracted the most attention, voters in Rhode Island, Oklahoma, Washington, Nevada and Hawaii also are participating in Super Tuesday.

Hart — who little more than three weeks ago was a single digit in national opinion polls — was expected to win handily in both Massachusetts and Rhode Island, thereby continuing his political dominance of New England. After finishing second in the Iowa caucuses Feb. 20, Hart upended Mondale in the New Hampshire primary Feb. 28, and went on to win the Maine delegate caucuses and the Vermont primary last week.

and local agricultural course list-  
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## Protest

Continued from Page 1

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### Villagers reject seat belt law

RICHLAND, Mich. (AP) — Residents of this village turned out in near-record numbers to reject an ordinance that would have required motorists to fasten seat belts.

About 53 percent of the village's 381 registered voters cast their ballots Monday to vote 145-51 against requiring people to buckle up, said Richland Clerk Rosemary Woodward.

The vote was non-binding. If the village council follows the recommendation, the Cleveland suburb of Brooklyn, Ohio, will retain the distinction of being the only community in the country with a mandatory seat belt ordinance.

Richland's largest voter turnout during the past 25 years was 218. Normally, municipal elections draw about 80 voters, the clerk said.

Under the proposal, all front-seat passengers and any adult would have been forced to buckle up while driving inside the limits of the 1-mile-square village, located about 15 miles northeast of Kalamazoo. Violators would have been subject to an oral reprimand on the first offense, with \$5 and \$10 fines for succeeding offenses.

The Ithaca Journal

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Ma and Pa Kettle move over.

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Safety officers escorted them to a waiting bus, which they said was taking them to public safety headquarters in Barton Hall for processing.

Four non-student protesters left the hallway before the officers arrived.

Drinkwater had warned the group earlier that if any people from outside the Cornell community were arrested, the entire group would be taken downtown for processing at city police headquarters.

The 20th person arrested was taken downtown, officials said.

### K mart has record profit

TROY, Mich. (GNS) — K mart Corp. has reported a record profit of \$492.3 million or \$3.80 per share in fiscal 1983, up 88 percent from a profit of \$261.8 million in 1982. K mart said sales for fiscal 1983 were also a record \$18.6 billion, a 10.9 percent improvement from \$16.8 billion in fiscal 1982.

phia and New York, thunderstorms on Miami and elsewhere in Florida and spawned a tornado that touched down in Fort Lauderdale.

No one was reported injured by the tornado, but windows were blown out, trees were uprooted, tool sheds were flattened and debris was spread over a five- to 10-block area, authorities said.

Heavy thunderstorms battered the Gulf Coast, and marble-sized hail was reported around Houston.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration announced today that despite a warmer than normal February the winter of 1983-84 — from December through February — was the sixth-coldest for the country as a whole since reliable record-keeping began in 1931.

The good news, however, was that the bitter sting of winter would be short-lived.

"Spring is coming," assured Jack Hales of the National Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City, Mo., predicting that temperatures would soar into the 60s and 70s in the Midwest today and the warm weather would stretch to the Atlantic Coast by mid-week.

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## Big wheel

Pete Curry keeps the school buses on the road. Page 7.



## Marsh

What the wetlands act means to property owners. Page 3.

## Off-court

Bantum, Bajusz and Bomba cop Ivy hoop honors. Page 11.



# The Ithaca JOURNAL

### Weather forecast

Cloudy with a chance of rain  
Thursday: high, 45-50. Sunrise  
Thursday: 6:17 a.m., sunset: 6:11  
p.m. See details on Page 4.

Wednesday, March 14, 1984

25 cents

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Ithaca, N.Y.

## Lansing man indicted on homicide charge

### Graham faces trial in death of Ithacan at downtown bar

By JOHN MAINES

Journal Staff

A Tompkins County grand jury on Tuesday indicted a Lansing man in connection with an incident at a downtown tavern that fatally injured 39-year-old William H. Rivers.

The jury charged Arthur John Graham, 24, of 9 Dart Drive, with one count of

"With criminal negligence, he forcibly evicted William H. Rivers" from The Dugout of Ithaca, a bar at 219 E. Seneca St., the jury said in the indictment.

Rivers, of 709 W. Court St., Ithaca, struck his head on the sidewalk after falling down the three steps at the entrance of the Dugout on March 2. He was taken to Arnot Ogden Memorial Hospital but never regained consciousness.

If convicted of the charge, Graham faces a maximum prison term of four years. No trial date has been set.

District Attorney Benjamin J. Bucko said the grand jury rejected a more severe charge, manslaughter, which requires that the jury decide a person acted recklessly.

Bucko said criminally negligent homicide involves a person acting in a way that "fails to perceive a substantial and unjustifiable risk" to another. The risk must "constitute a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe," Bucko said.

Graham is an employee of the Dugout but

Graham has not been available for comment.

According to bar owner Thomas Kheel, who was not at the bar at the time of the incident, Graham was attempting to get Rivers to leave because Rivers was drunk and disruptive.

Bucko said witnesses gave two versions of what happened next: One report claimed that Rivers tripped on the Dugout steps, and fell to the sidewalk; the second report claimed that he was pushed down the steps.

Kheel said last week that Rivers pushed Graham, who pushed him back. Rivers fell back, passing through the bar door and falling down the steps, Kheel said.

doesn't hold up." He declined to elaborate.

Bucko said a warrant was not issued for Graham, since his attorney, Robert Stolp of Ithaca, accepted responsibility for bringing Graham to an arraignment.

The grand jury's indictment takes no action against the bar itself. However, a spokesman for the State Liquor Authority, which regulates bar licenses, said last week that "the matter has come to our attention, and we'll probably investigate."

In February, the liquor authority held a hearing for the Dugout on five charges. Four of these involved the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors, and one to an intoxicated person. The S.L.A. spokesman said



### CIA recruitment at Cornell draws protest, arrests

Devon Smith (left), assistant director of Cornell's Career Center in Barnes Hall, extends a hand to a student being blocked from the center office Tuesday

by students protesting the CIA's on-campus recruiting efforts. See article and photograph on Page 3.

JOHN MEIZGER/Journal Staff

## route out of jeopardy

By JONATHAN ROSENBLUM  
Journal Staff

It's full speed ahead for Tomtran commuter bus service between Dryden and Ithaca.

The county bus service's 15 daily round trips to Dryden are no longer in jeopardy, and transit officials say they want to expand commuter service to Trumansburg and Newfield later this year.

A week ago, county transit officials feared that Greyhound Bus Lines protests of unfair competition on the Ithaca-to-Dryden route would tie up state funds and jeopardize the 14-year-old, county-operated bus service.

Greyhound's protest prompted state officials to schedule a hearing for March 21 to determine whether Greyhound's business was being undercut by the Tomtran run. County officials said they hoped to get a large public turnout at the hearing. Tomtran carried about 350 people a day last year.

Now that the Greyhound protest has been withdrawn, Tomtran's Dryden runs are no longer in danger and the hearing has been canceled.

But county officials said they're still encouraging Tomtran riders to write to the county planning department to indicate support for the Dryden route.

Dwight E. Mengel, senior county planner, said officials are eager to get those comments on the record to enhance the county's chance of getting transit aid through the federal Section 18 program.

In protesting the Tomtran route, Greyhound convinced government officials to withhold the Section 18 money for the Dryden route on the grounds that the subsidy undercut the private carrier's business.

Government officials sided with Greyhound, saying that Section 18 money is not to be used to support services competing with a private carrier.

Greyhound withdrew its objections. But to get the previously withheld Section 18 money, the county must apply again, Mengel said.

Public support could help the county's efforts to get about \$67,000 in Section 18 money. The money would be used for operating expenses and to build three bus shelters on the Dryden route, he said.

Turn to DRYDEN, Page 2

## CU protesters blow whistles on the CIA

By JAMES McGRATH MORRIS  
Journal Staff

More than 100 Cornell University students and employees used their lunch break Tuesday to protest the presence of Central Intelligence Agency recruiters on campus.

Blowing party horns and whistles, the protesters marched cacophonously around Barnes where the CIA recruiters were conducting job interviews with Cornell students.

They said they were "blowing the whistle on the CIA."

The march was the final act in a morning of protests against the intelligence agency which began when about 25 people blocked the entrance to the Career Center in Barnes where the CIA was conducting a recruiting meeting.

After 20 of the protesters refused to clear the passageway, they were arrested by Cornell Public Safety officers. Nineteen of the twenty identified themselves as students, the twentieth said he was a temporary employee at Cornell.

The 20 protesters were taken to Barton Hall and charged with violating the campus code of conduct. They were released that afternoon and will later be brought before a Cornell judicial administrator.

Minutes after the protesters were removed, James Loewenstein of 118 Ferris Place blocked the door to the career center.

As he was not a Cornell employee or student, Public Safety officers turned him over to City Police where he was charged with trespassing. Loewenstein posted \$50 bail and is scheduled to appear in court today, police officers said.

At the noontime rally, Cornell professors and students told a crowd of approximately 150 that they were using the CIA's presence on campus to protest the agency's covert activities in Nicaragua and other countries.

The CIA has, by its support of insurgents seeking to topple the Nicaraguan government, brought death and destruction to that Central American nation, Eldon G. Kenworthy, a professor of government, said.

### Four men indicted

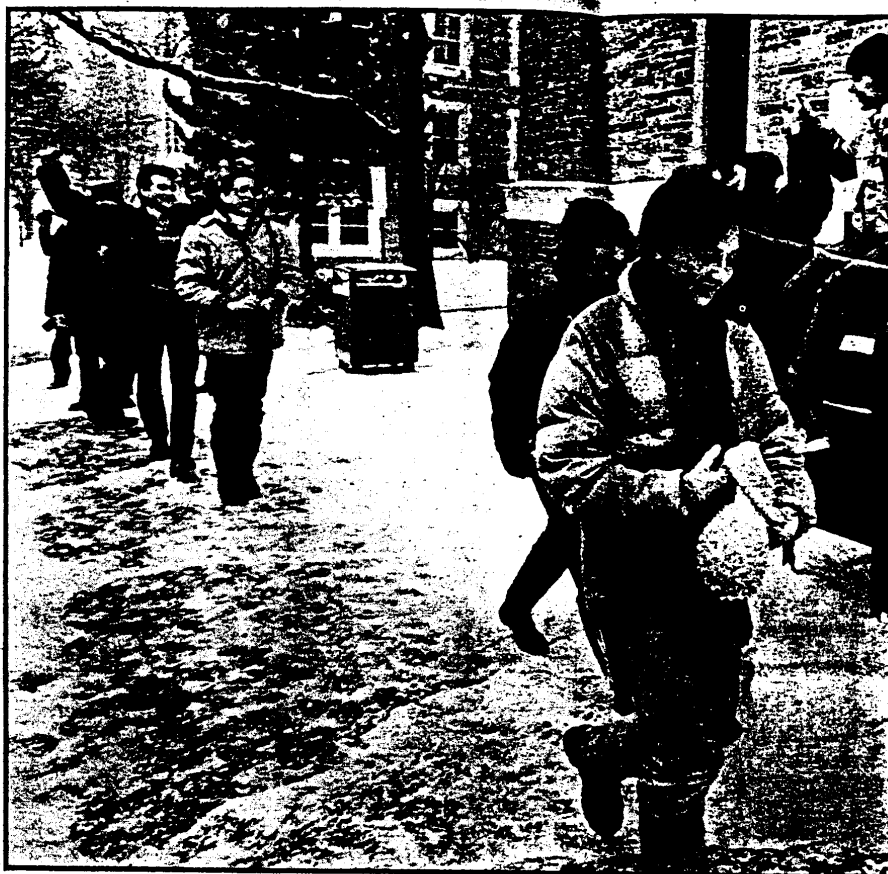
Four Tompkins County men were indicted Tuesday on felony burglary or drunk-driving charges.

Donald A. Pealo, 54, of 40 Harford Road, Brooktondale, was charged with driving while intoxicated and operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of alcohol. Pealo was arrested Jan. 21 on South Street in Dryden.

George Hill, 22, of 305 Second St., was charged with second-degree burglary. On Dec. 30, 1983, Hill allegedly broke into a home at 209 N. Aurora St.

Douglas Turco, no age or address available, was also charged with second-degree burglary in connection with a break-in at 209 N. Aurora St. in the early morning hours of Dec. 31, 1983.

Eugene Fisher, 63, of 111 W. Village Place, was charged with driving while intoxicated. Fisher was arrested Dec. 17, 1983, near the Statler West on



### Arresting mon

Supporters hold hands and cheer as arrested students file past into Barton Hall at Cornell University. Cornell security officers made the arrests. The students had

been tried in the Career Center 1

## Nobel physicist urges IBM to build supercomputer

From Staff and Wire Reports

International Business Machines Corp. could boost its own profits and strengthen American know-how by introducing a supercomputer, according to Nobel laureate Kenneth G. Wilson of Cornell University.

Wilson, who won the 1982 Nobel Prize in physics, said Tuesday he has stumped U.S. universities and industries for "several years" urging the United States to match Japanese strides in computer development.

He says IBM, the world's largest computer company, should use its vast technical expertise to build a computer capable of serving the huge processing demands of scientists in industry and academia.

"Unfortunately, companies like IBM can make all the money they want" with their existing product line, Wilson told an audience of 300 at the University of Rochester.

At Cornell, plans will be unveiled soon for a Theory and Simulation Science and Engineering Center which could use one or more such computers. The center, developed largely by Wilson, would provide the resources for faculty members using computer simulation to solve complex problems in science and technology, according to Roger Segelken, a science writer with Cornell's News Bureau.

The center would require \$18 million a year in corporate and government support by 1987, according to plans which will be put before the board of trustees next week.

IBM has said it would not enter the supercomputer market unless total industry sales were \$1 billion or more, Wilson said. He said sales would easily top that amount if IBM introduced a machine that could be mass-produced and was compatible with existing software.

Cray Research Inc. and Control Data Corp. are the only two U.S. companies that manufacture supercomputers. The Japanese are involved in two projects to develop the super-powerful machines.

"There are serious weaknesses in the way we are equipped to deal with the computerization of science," Wilson said. "The economic competitiveness of the country is at stake," as well as its military readiness, he said.

In an interview, Wilson said he presented his argument to a meeting of IBM's academic information systems group in Raleigh, N.C., and "People came up afterward and said that is exactly what needed to be said."

An operator at IBM's corporate headquarters in Armonk said no one could be reached immediately Tuesday evening for comment on Wilson's statements.

## Hazardous

By JOSEPH SCHWAI  
Journal Staff

The Shady Corners curve on Route 13, blamed for numerous truck and automobile accidents, will be the focus of a study by the state Department of Transportation, according to officials.

That section of road is part of a \$6.6 million Route 13 improvement project that will be designed and built by the state Department of Transportation (DOT).

The Route 13 project, as well as a resurfacing project on East Drive, will be paid for from bonds raised by the \$1.25 billion bond issue approved by New York State in November 1983, a DOT official said.

## Boehlert ca

By JOHN MACHACE  
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — Rep. Stephen A. Boehlert (R-25th Dist.), a frequent flyer and air commuter to Washington, D.C., Tuesday called for a congressional hearing on the growing number of accidents between jetliners and the nation's airports.

"We're talking about the safety of thousands of people" in the air, he said on the ground, Boehlert is asking the transportation, and materials subcommittee of the House Science and Technology Committee to investigate the causes of the accidents. The committee's chairman, Rep. James C. Wright (D-Tenn.), is also a frequent flyer.

## The Illegal, Immoral CIA

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Ivan Greenberg

I recently heard a lecture by Tom Wicker, columnist of the New York Times. One particular comment he made has stuck in my mind the last few weeks: The history of the United States since World War II is very much the story of America's decline in the world, not in military capability — the Reagan administration's claims notwithstanding — but in terms of moral leadership, common decency and respect for other peoples.

The United States emerged from the war a respected power, for the right reasons. The government played a vital role in defeating Hitler, a focus of evil if there ever was one in the modern world. Few would seriously deny that the Americans were "liberators." That some American multinational companies, such as Dupont, may have helped to establish Hitler is another question.

Today the United States government commands relatively

little respect among the world's people. Anti-Americanism is common both in Europe and throughout much of the non-Western world.

While the invasion of Granada, for instance, was perversely celebrated here as a macho show of force, most countries in the world, including many of our own allies, condemned the military action as wanton lawlessness. Why this sentiment for America the protector of the "free" — the nation, if we listen to our leaders, that gives "hope" to the world's people?

Time and time again, American foreign policy has been characterized by contradiction. The moral power once possessed by this nation has terribly diminished, in a large part because of a history of secret, covert actions by the government. These activities have often violated fundamental standards of international behavior, and have generated a constant skepticism

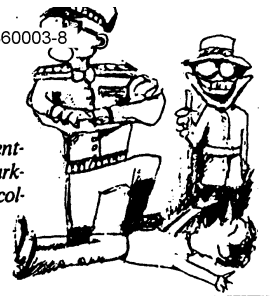
about the intentions of the government in the international community.

A 1948 National Security Directive defined "covert operations" as activities related to "propaganda, economic warfare, preventative direct action including sabotage, anti-sabotage, demolition and evacuation measures, subversion against hostile states including assistance to underground resistance groups and support of indigenous anti-Communist elements in threatened countries of the free world."

Furthermore, clandestine efforts are "so planned and conducted that any United States government responsibility for them is not evident to unauthorized persons, and that if uncovered the United States government can plausibly disclaim any responsibility for them."

Such activities have included the financing and coordination of military invasions and guerrilla raids and the "disappearance" of

... the CIA is currently enjoying a remarkable renaissance on college campuses ...



thousands of civilians. The CIA has conducted covert operations in more than 25 countries since the early 1950s, according to the Washington-based research group, the Center for National Security studies. These have included the toppling of governments: Iran (1953), Guatemala (1954), Greece (1967), Cambodia (1970), and Chile (1973).

Some actions are now in process, most notably the ongoing CIA efforts to destabilize the popular government of Nicaragua. The financing, training and arming of the anti-Sandinist forces, known as *contras*, is the most visible example in recent years of the CIA's blatant violation of international agreements.

It does not seem to matter to the Reagan Administration that United Nations articles 23 and 24 forbid assistance in any form for "subversive terrorist or armed activities directed toward the violent overthrow of the regime of another state or interference in the civil strife of another state."

But aren't the U.S.-backed *contras* such a terrorist group involved in such armed activities?

Despite such illegal activities, the CIA is currently enjoying a remarkable renaissance on college campuses, openly recruiting through an estimated 300 college career offices nationwide.

The February issue of the Pro-

gressive magazine quotes a CIA officer confiding, "The view of the Agency is very good. We're doing very well." The CIA-man adds that anti-CIA demonstrations on college campuses have "dramatically declined."

Not at Cornell, one hopes. In fact, a large protest will take place today as the CIA interviews students in Barnes Hall. A coalition of students and faculty members plan a rally at noon on the steps of the Straight. Several speakers will talk about CIA activities around the world, particularly those in Nicaragua, as well as on the connection between "intelligence-gathering" and "covert actions."

The protest today should serve a dual purpose. On the one hand, the rally will function as an unusual form of career counseling. Towards this educational end, informational tables about the CIA were set up all last week in the Straight lobby.

On the other hand, the protest will be a healthy expression of the democratic process — democracy at work in the street, where the Reagan administration, especially on this "Super Tuesday," can hear our voices speak against covert interventions.

San columnist Ivan Greenberg is a senior in the College of Arts and Sciences.



*The Elmira Star Gazette*  
March 14, 1984

### **Cornell student protest CIA campus recruiting**

ITHACA (AP) — Nineteen Cornell University students were detained and one non-student was arrested Tuesday during a sit-in to protest the presence on campus of Central Intelligence Agency recruiters.

The 19 students were detained by campus security, who referred their cases to the university's judicial administrator. Dean of Students David Drinkwater said action taken against them probably would not include suspension.

The March 13 Committee said the action was organized to "protest covert operations, such as those currently being conducted against the popular government of Nicaragua."

About 40 people blocked the entrance to the University Career Center for several hours before Drinkwater told them they were violating a section of the campus code which prohibits blocking access to or from any building in the university.

As the estimated 10 to 15 students interested in interviewing with the agency tried to find a way inside, the protesters said, "You've got to step on people if you're going to work for the CIA."

# CIA UNCOVERED

The CIA has secretly worked to overthrow the legally elected governments of other countries for years! (SEE BACK OF SHEET)  
The precedent was set back in 1948 when a National Security Directive defined Covert Operations as activities related to "propaganda, economic warfare, preventive direct action including sabotage, anti-sabotage, demolition and evacuation measures, subversion against hostile states including assistance to underground resistance groups and support of indigenous anti Communist elements in threatened countries of the free world."

Recently, in December of 1981, President Reagan issued an Executive Order regarding U.S. Intelligence activities which utilized a yet broader definition with no direct reference to Communism.

## COVERT OPERATIONS VIOLATE INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

Covert operations like those mentioned above have been a part of U.S. foreign policy since the early 1950's in complete violation of international agreements. United Nations Articles 23 and 24 state "...No state shall organize, assist, foment, finance and incite or tolerate subversive terrorist or armed activities directed towards the violent overthrow of the regime of another state or interfere in the civil strife of another state."

## CONTRAS IN FLORIDA, HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA

At this very moment in Florida and Honduras, in spite of international agreements, the CIA is financing, training and arming anti-Sandinist government soldiers known as "Contras" to carry out terrorist activities in Nicaragua. Their objective is to undermine the popular Nicaraguan government.

The Nicaraguan Government has not been the only victim of these CIA sponsored covert operations. Nicaraguan peasant and Indian communities have been caught in the cross fire and Nicaraguan citizens have been wounded and killed by Contra terrorism.

## \*\*\*\*\* CORNELL CONTRAS - CIA RECRUITMENT \*\*\*\*\*

CIA Recruiters claim that there is no link between "intelligence gathering"-the kind of work Cornell graduates would do and covert operations- yet the decisions to carry out covert operations and how to do them well are based on information collected from "intelligence gathering."

## PROTEST CIA RECRUITMENT ON THE CORNELL CAMPUS!

PROTEST CIA COVERT OPERATIONS IN NICARAGUA AND AROUND THE WORLD!

IS OUR SILENCE OUR SUPPORT?

PROTEST ON TUESDAY MARCH 13, NOON, WILLARD STRAIGHT



FUNDED BY SFC

CORNELL CIA CONNECTION

The following questions come from part of a CIA brochure entitled "People Often Ask". After each question are two answers. The first is the CIA response. The second is our response. We ask that you compare the two answers and consider this question. IS WORKING FOR THE CIA MORE THAN JUST A GREAT CAREER OPPORTUNITY?

\*\*\*\*\*

1) Who watches the CIA?

- Two committees of Congress ... have been established for the sole purpose of overseeing the activities of the Intelligence Community.
- We do too! We are a group of Cornell students and faculty who object to the CIA's history of illegal covert actions which violate United Nations' International agreements.

2) What kind of people work in the CIA?

- Scientists, engineers, economists, linguists, mathematicians, and computer specialists are but a few of the disciplines continually in demand.
- People like Cornell graduates who consider working for the CIA as a great advancement opportunity. They don't realize that the work they'll do is linked to covert actions which have led to the assassinations of foreign leaders and violations of international agreements.

3) What is Covert Action?

- Covert Action is a special activity conducted abroad in support of U.S. foreign policy objectives and executed so that the role of the U.S. government is not apparent ... Covert action is distinct from the intelligence gathering function.
- Covert Action over the past 20 years has meant working to destabilize and overthrow foreign governments, plotting assassinations of political leaders and training and arming insurgency groups in other countries in clear violation of international agreements.

COVERT ACTION IS NOT DISTINCT FROM INTELLIGENCE GATHERING!

The two are connected. This quote from a CIA brochure shows the relationship. "The principal task of the political analyst in the CIA is to research, analyze and write reports on significant political trends and developments abroad. This analysis is used in support of the formulation and execution of U.S. foreign policy."

COVERT ACTIONS ARE U.S. FOREIGN POLICY!

We ask that you reconsider your decision to interview with the CIA. Working with the CIA means working for an organization whose activities violate many of the

rights we Americans consider inalienable, especially the right

march 13th group

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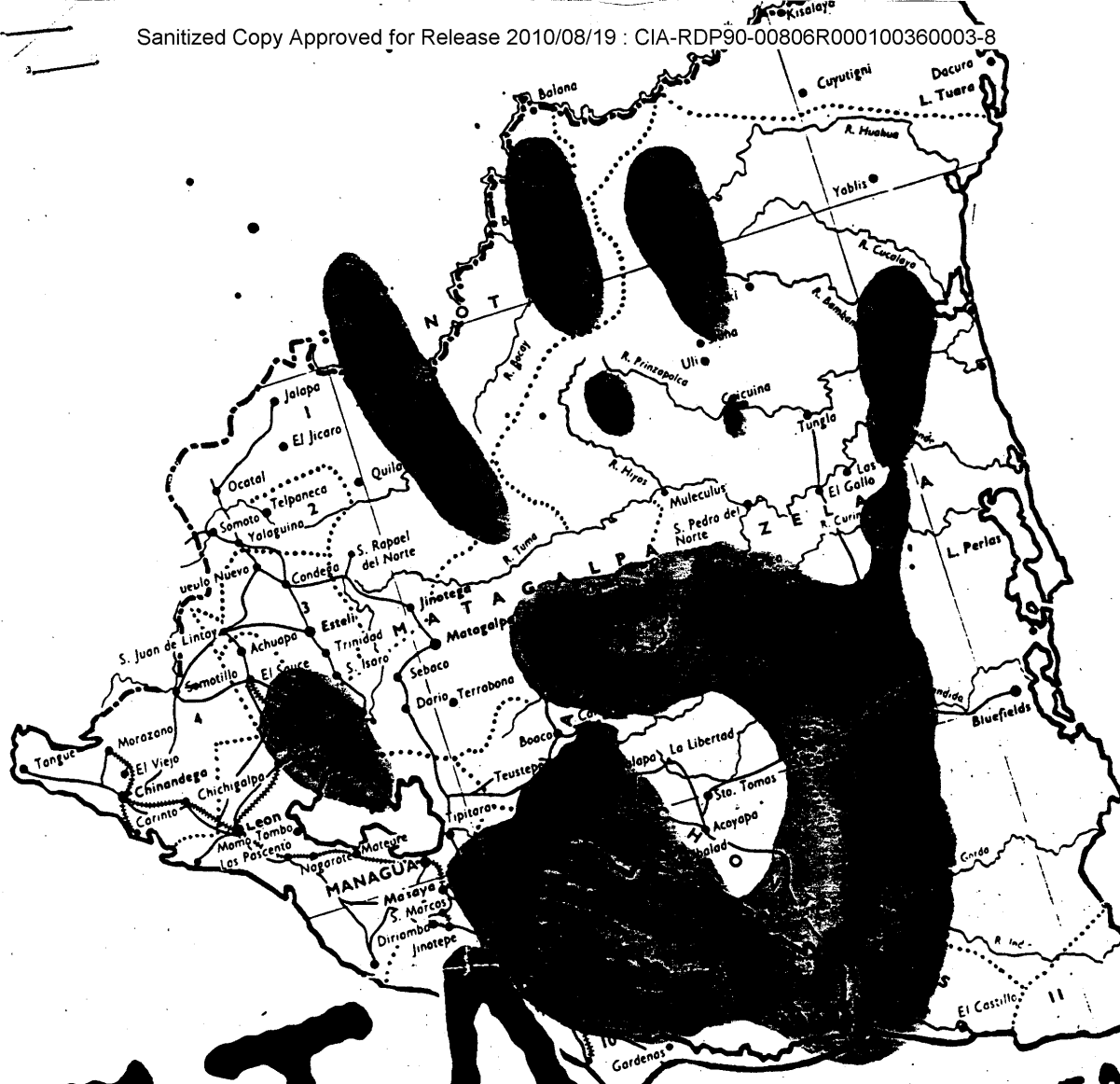
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march 13th group



PROTEST  
CIA PRESENCE  
NOON  
TUESDAY, MARCH 13  
WILLARD STRAIGHT

WITH SPEECHES BY PROF'S ELDON KENWORTH  
STEVE JACKSON, AND SUSAN BUCK-MORSS;  
STUDENTS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM  
NICARAGUA; LIVE MUSIC.....  
--- THERE!!



# CIA

## HANDS OFF NICARAGUA

COME AND PROTEST CIA PRESENCE, NOON, TUESDAY MARCH 13, ON WILLARD STRAIGHT

The CIA's history is not a pretty one, with worldwide "covert" action and political murder. At this moment, the CIA is actively working to overthrow the Nicaraguan government. Despite these illegal activities, the CIA is enjoying a remarkable renaissance under the Reagan administration, and is now recruiting openly on some 300 college campuses throughout the United States. They will be recruiting on our campus March 13.

Come and protest CIA presence, Noon, Tuesday March 13, on Willard Straight.

Speakers will include three government professors, Eldon Kenworthy, Steve Jackson, and Susan Buck-Morss; and students who have recently returned from Nicaragua. There will also be live music. This event is co-sponsored by CUSLAR, the Peace Council, Ithaca's For Peace, DSA, and Frontlash. Funded by SFC